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THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 110

ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF PERIODIC AND GENUINE ELECTIONS

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

draft resolution

Respect for the will of the people of Myanmar

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1/ and the International Covenants on Human Rights, 2/

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the various international instruments in this field,

Noting that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides that everyone has the right to take part in the government of his or her country, directly or through freely chosen representatives, that the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government and that this will shall be expressed in

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1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

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periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures,

Noting also that elections were held on 27 May 1990 in Myanmar,

Regretting that the new national assembly reflecting the results of these elections has not been convened and that a number of politically active persons have been detained,

1. Expresses its concern that the will of the people of Myanmar, as manifested in the elections held on 27 May 1990, has not been implemented;

2. Stresses its conviction in this context that all citizens detained with respect to their political activities ought to be released immediately and restored to the full enjoyment of their right to participate in the government of their country;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution in all its aspects.

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ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF PERIODIC AND GENUINE ELECTIONS

Afghanistan, Cuba, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

Also recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Further recalling its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, by which it approved the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the principle enshrined in Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter of the United Nations, which establishes that nothing contained in the Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the Charter,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the elimination of apartheid and for the establishment of a society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or

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creed, will enjoy equal and full political and other rights and participate freely in the determination of their destiny,

Also reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination, particularly the Palestinian people, for the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence, which will enable them to decide freely on their own future,

Recognizing that the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of any State should be respected in the holding of elections,

Also recognizing that there is no single political system or single model for electoral processes equally suited to all nations and their peoples, and that political systems and electoral processes are subject to historical, political, cultural and religious factors,

1. Reiterates that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right, freely and without external interference, to determine their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect that right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter;

2. Affirms that it is the concern solely of peoples to determine methods and to establish institutions regarding the electoral process, as well as to determine the ways for its implementation according to their constitutional and national legislation;

3. Also affirms that any extraneous activities that attempt, directly or indirectly, to interfere in the free development of national electoral processes, in particular in the developing countries, or that intend to sway the results of such processes, violate the spirit and letter of the principles established in the Charter and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Urges all States to respect the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and the sovereign right of peoples to determine their political, economic and social system;

5. Strongly appeals to all States to abstain from financing or providing, directly or indirectly, any other form of overt or covert support for political parties or groups and from taking actions to undermine the electoral processes in any country;

6. Condemns any act of armed aggression or threat or use of force against peoples, their elected Governments or their legitimate leaders;

7. Solemnly declares that only the total eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial, democratic society based on majority rule, through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and non-fragmented South Africa, can lead to a just and lasting solution to the explosive situation in South Africa;

8. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination, particularly the Palestinian people, for the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence, which will enable them to determine their political, economic and social system, without external interference;

9. Calls upon the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-seventh session, to give priority to the review of the fundamental factors that negatively affect the observance of the principle of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections".

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Agenda item 107

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Tunisia*: draft resolution

International Conference on the Plight of Refugees,
Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/136 of 15 December 1989 on the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa,

Gravely concerned about the continuous deterioration of the situation in southern Africa arising from the domination and oppression of the people of South Africa by the minority racist régime of South Africa,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General 1/ on the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa, held at Oslo from 22 to 24 August 1988,

Conscious of its responsibility to provide economic, material and humanitarian assistance to independent States in southern Africa in order to assist them in coping with the situation resulting from the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the apartheid régime of South Africa,

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* Submitted on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

1/ A/45/480.

Noting with appreciation the consultations undertaken by the Secretary-General to establish within the United Nations system a mechanism to ensure the implementation and overall co-ordination of relief programmes for internally displaced persons,

Convinced of the necessity to strengthen the capacity of the identified focal points within the United Nations system for the implementation and the overall co-ordination of relief programmes for internally displaced persons,

Noting with indignation that South Africa's policy of apartheid and its direct and indirect acts of aggression, intimidation and destabilization through armed terrorists continue to be the main causes of refugee flows and increasing displacement of persons in southern Africa,

Convinced that there is an urgent need for the international community to extend maximum and concerted assistance to southern African countries sheltering refugees, returnees and displaced persons and also to highlight the plight to these persons,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa;

2. Reaffirms the need to continue the implementation of the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa adopted by the Conference; 2/

3. Expresses its gratitude to the countries and organizations that have given assistance to the countries of southern Africa to enable them to cope with the situation of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in their countries;

4. Calls upon the international community to provide increased assistance to the countries of southern Africa to enable them to strengthen their capacity to provide the necessary facilities and services for the care and well-being of the refugees, returnees and displaced persons in their countries;

5. Reiterates its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts, on behalf of the international community, to organize and mobilize special programmes of economic assistance for the front-line and other neighbouring States to help them to withstand the effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the apartheid régime of South Africa;

6. Notes with appreciation the efforts made by the Secretary-General, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to implement the specific tasks and responsibilities assigned to them in the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action, and encourages them to continue their efforts;

2/ A/43/717 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

7. Endorses the recommendation of the Secretary-General aimed at assigning to the United Nations resident co-ordinators the functions of co-ordinating assistance for internally displaced persons, in close co-operation with Governments, local representatives of donor countries and United Nations agencies in the field;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to strengthen the capacity of the identified focal points at the field level to enable them to respond more effectively to government requests for assistance to refugees and displaced persons;

9. Urges once again all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and governmental and non-governmental organizations to undertake the measures required of them under the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action;

10. Decides to consider this question at its forty-sixth session on the basis of a report to be submitted by the Secretary-General.

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Australia, Austria, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Guatemala, Indonesia, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mauritania, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/55 of 24 July 1990 on the enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Noting also the note verbale dated 17 May 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations 1/ addressed to the Secretary-General regarding the enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

1. Decides to increase the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from 43 to 44;

2. Requests the Economic and Social Council to elect the one additional member at its first regular session in 1991.

1/ E/1990/89.

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Finland and Mexico: draft decision

Adoption of an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families

The General Assembly decides, with respect to article 72 of the Draft International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 1/ that:

(a) In paragraph 8, the brackets around the following text should be removed:

"The members of the Committee shall receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the General Assembly may decide."

(b) In the same paragraph, the following text should be deleted:

"[States Parties shall be responsible for:

(a) The expenses of the members of the Committee while they are performing Committee duties; and

(b) Expenses incurred in connection with the holding of meetings of States Parties and of the Committee, including reimbursement to the United Nations for any expenses, such as the cost of staff and facilities, incurred by the United Nations pursuant to paragraph 7 of this article.]"

1/ A/C.3/45/1.

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Algeria, Benin, Bolivia, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Qatar, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Emergency humanitarian assistance to Liberian refugees and displaced persons

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the civil strife that has in the past year ravaged the West African State of Liberia, decimated its population and forced thousands of Liberians to become refugees abroad and displaced persons within their own homeland,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 1/ in which he asserts that developments in the West African subregion necessitate new emergency operations,

Deeply concerned about the mass exodus of innocent victims of the Liberian civil strife into neighbouring West African countries and the enormous burden that this movement has placed on the infrastructure and already insufficient resources of the West African countries concerned,

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/45/12).

Aware that the majority of the refugees and displaced persons are women and children who are particularly vulnerable to the hardship imposed on them by the unfortunate circumstances,

Noting the determined and sustained efforts being made by the Governments of the West African countries hardest hit by the crisis to cater for and restore faith and hope among the Liberian refugees in their countries,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for having taken steps to encourage continued and concerted international action in favour of Liberian refugees and displaced persons;

2. Acknowledges, with grateful appreciation, the emergency humanitarian assistance provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the governmental and intergovernmental agencies to the thousands of Liberian refugees and displaced persons in the West African subregion;

3. Appeals to the United Nations system, Member States and international and voluntary organizations, including non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to intensify urgent humanitarian and other assistance for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of the Liberian civil strife taking refuge in neighbouring West African countries;

4. Also appeals to the United Nations system, governmental and intergovernmental bodies as well as non-governmental organizations to provide the necessary material and financial assistance for the return and resettlement of the victims of the Liberian civil war;

5. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue with his efforts to mobilize additional resources necessary for the rehabilitation of Liberian refugees and displaced persons and to find a durable solution to the problem of Liberian refugees;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

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The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of his Office, 1/ as well as the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner on the work of its forty-first session, 2/ having heard the statement made by the Officer-in-charge of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner on 15 November 1990 and having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees, 3/

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/45/12).

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 12A (A/45/12/Add.1).

3/ A/45/449.

Recalling its resolutions 44/137 and 44/138 of 15 December 1989,

Reaffirming the purely humanitarian and non-political character of the activities of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner, as well as the fundamental importance of the High Commissioner's international protection function and the need for States to co-operate with the High Commissioner in the exercise of this primary and essential responsibility,

Noting with satisfaction that one hundred and seven States are now parties to the 1951 Convention 4/ and/or the 1967 Protocol 5/ relating to the Status of Refugees,

Welcoming the valuable support extended by Governments to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner in carrying out its humanitarian tasks,

Noting with concern that refugee protection continues to be seriously jeopardized in many States, including through expulsion, refoulement and other threats to the physical security, dignity and well-being of refugees,

Commending the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for its efforts to continue to address the special problems and needs of refugee and displaced women and children, who in many cases are exposed to a variety of difficult situations affecting their physical and legal protection as well as their psychological and material well-being,

Emphasizing the need for States to assist, on as wide a basis as possible, the efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner to search for durable and timely solutions to the problems of refugees based on new approaches that are commensurate with the current size and characteristics of these problems and are built on the respect of fundamental human rights and basic internationally agreed protection principles and concerns,

Aware of the need for the international community to continue to provide timely and adequate resettlement opportunities for those refugees for whom no other durable solution is in sight,

Commending those States which, despite severe economic and development problems of their own, continue to admit large numbers of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the United High Commissioner into their territories, and emphasizing the need to share the burden of these States to the maximum extent possible through international assistance, including development-oriented assistance,

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4/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 189, No. 2545.

5/ Ibid., vol. 606, No. 8791.

Aware that the application of the principle of international solidarity implies an improved sharing of responsibilities and arrangements between relevant agencies of the United Nations system and other concerned governmental and non-governmental organizations for the financing and implementation of related activities and that such activities need also include specific development assistance to avert new flows of refugees as well as solving problems of refugees, returnees and areas hosting them,

Commending the Office the United Nations High Commissioner and its staff for the dedicated manner in which they discharge their responsibilities, and paying tribute to those staff members who have endangered their lives in the course of their duties,

1. Strongly reaffirms the fundamental nature of the function of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to provide international protection and the need for States to co-operate fully with this Office in fulfilling this function, in particular by acceding to and fully and effectively implementing the relevant international and regional refugee instruments;

2. Recognizes the urgent need to put all issues related to refugees, asylum-seekers and other migratory flows firmly on the international political agenda especially within view of the fortieth anniversary of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner and the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, and in this connection welcomes initiatives to promote further awareness and support for the Office, including accessions to this instrument;

3. Calls upon all States to refrain from taking measures that jeopardize the institution of asylum, in particular by returning or expelling refugees and asylum-seekers contrary to fundamental prohibitions against these practices, and urges States to ensure proper determination procedures and to continue to give humane treatment and grant asylum to refugees;

4. Condemns violations of the rights and safety of refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular those perpetrated by military or armed attacks on refugee camps and settlements, forced recruitment into armed forces and other forms of violence, and reiterates the conclusions on military or armed attacks on refugee camps and settlements adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner at its thirty-eighth session; 6/

5. Calls upon States to give high priority to the rights of refugee children, to their survival and to their protection and development as reflected in the Convention on the Rights of the Child 7/ and in the World Declaration and Plan

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6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 12A (A/42/12/Add.1).

7/ Resolution 44/25.

of Action on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children, adopted by the World Summit for Children; 8/

6. Endorses the High Commissioner's policy on refugee women, which provides for the integration of refugee women into all the programmes of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner, as well as the conclusion on refugee women and international protection, adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner at its forty-first session; 1/

7. Urges States, relevant agencies of the United Nations system and other international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the implementation of the policy on refugee women through their own efforts;

8. Recognizes the importance of attaining durable solutions to refugee problems and, in particular, the need to address in this process the root causes of refugee movements in order to avert new flows of refugees and to facilitate the solution of existing problems;

9. Underlines the concept of State responsibility particularly as it relates to the countries of origin, including addressing root causes, facilitating voluntary repatriation and the return of their nationals who are not refugees;

10. Urges all States to support the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner in its efforts to search for durable solutions to the problem of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office, primarily through voluntary repatriation or return, which remains the most desirable solution to the problem of refugees or, wherever appropriate, through integration into countries of asylum or through resettlement in third countries;

11. Welcomes the decision of the Executive Committee at its extraordinary session in May 1990 9/ to adopt the report by the Temporary Working Group, which was established by the Executive Committee at its fortieth session, and calls upon all parties concerned to continue to implement the recommendations contained in that report;

12. Endorses the decisions on administrative and financial matters adopted by the Executive Committee at its forty-first session, and notes with satisfaction the efforts under way to find an appropriate mechanism that will address the need of the High Commissioner to have a higher degree of flexibility to ensure funding of ongoing needs under approved general programmes and of initial emergency needs under special programmes pending the receipt of contributions pledged;

13. Calls upon the High Commissioner to sustain his efforts in assuring greater inter-agency co-operation in responding to the needs of refugees and, in

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8/ A/45/625, annex.

9/ A/AC.96/747.

particular, in seeking to complement the Office's humanitarian endeavours with development initiatives from specialized agencies so as to attain, in an effective and efficient manner, further and more concrete results towards achieving durable solutions, and calls also upon the member Governments to support these efforts in the governing bodies of these agencies;

14. Welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/78 of 27 July 1990 which, inter alia, requests the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to initiate, with a view to recommending ways of maximizing co-operation and co-ordination among the various organizations of the United Nations system, a system-wide review to assess the experience and capacity of these organizations in the co-ordination of assistance to all refugees, displaced persons and returnees, and the full spectrum of their needs, in supporting the efforts of the affected countries, and report on the results to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1991;

15. Endorses the conclusion on the note on international protection adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner at its forty-first session which, in particular, recognizes the importance of human rights and humanitarian principles and that the current size and characteristics of the refugee and asylum problem necessitate appropriate reassessment of international responses to the problem to date, with a view to developing comprehensive approaches to meet present realities, and at the same time notes the difference between refugees and persons seeking to migrate for economic and related reasons;

16. Also endorses, with these objectives in mind, the conclusion on solutions and protection adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner at its forty-first session, which takes note of the establishment of the Executive Committee Working Group on Solutions and Protection, which will present a report to the Executive Committee at its forty-second session;

17. Further endorses the conclusions of the Executive Committee at its forty-first session on the implementation of the Comprehensive Plan of Action for Indo-Chinese Refugees and on repatriation to Cambodia, welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General to designate the High Commissioner as his Special Representative to co-ordinate efforts with all parties concerned to promote the phased and orderly return of non-refugees in a manner that is fully compatible with the humanitarian mandate of his Office and under conditions of safety and dignity, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor closely the progress towards the implementation of said conclusions and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

18. Endorses the conclusions of the Executive Committee at its forty-first session on the International Conference on Central American Refugees and on the situation of refugees in Africa, and calls upon the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner and all other parties concerned to continue their efforts in implementing these conclusions;

19. Expresses deep appreciation for the valuable material and humanitarian response of receiving countries, in particular those developing countries which, despite limited resources, continue to admit large numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers on a permanent or temporary basis;

20. Urges the international community, including non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the principle of international solidarity and in the spirit of burden-sharing, to continue to assist the above-mentioned countries and the High Commissioner in order to enable them to cope with the additional burden that the care for refugees and asylum-seekers represents;

21. Calls upon all Governments to contribute to the High Commissioner's programmes and, taking into account the need to achieve greater burden-sharing among donors, to assist the High Commissioner in securing additional and timely income from traditional governmental sources, other Governments and the private sector in order to ensure that the needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner are met.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, 2956 B (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3271 B (XXIX) of 10 December 1974 and 35/41 B of 25 November 1980 in connection with the Emergency Fund of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner in relation to the funding and administration of programmes and projects, including those aimed at responding to emergency situations,

Authorizes the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner to determine in future the terms and conditions for the operation of the Emergency Fund.

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

International Conference on Central American refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolutions 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 42/110 of 7 December 1987, 42/204 of 11 December 1987, 42/231 of 12 May 1988, 43/118 of 8 December 1988 and 44/139 of 15 December 1989,

Recalling that the International Conference on Central American Refugees is related to the initiative of the Central American Presidents expressed in the procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America (Esquipulas II), 1/ as indicated in the San Salvador communiqué on the Central American refugees, of 9 September 1988, 2/

Recognizing the importance and the continuing validity of the Declaration of the International Conference on Central American Refugees 3/ held in Guatemala City from 29 to 31 May 1989, and especially the framework contained in the Concerted

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1/ A/42/521-8/19085, annex.

2/ A/C.3/43/6, annex.

3/ A/44/527, Corr.1, annex.

Plan of Action in favour of Central American refugees, returnees and displaced persons, 3/

Noting the establishment of the national and international follow-up mechanisms contemplated in the Plan of Action of the Conference,

Taking into account that the Conference has become an integral part of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America, 4/ adopted in General Assembly resolution 42/231 of 12 May 1989, thus responding to the needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons,

Recalling also the important declarations of support for the Conference process and its objectives contained in the communiqués issued by the Central American Presidents following the summit meetings at Tela, Honduras on 7 August 1989, Montelimar, Nicaragua on 3 April 1990, and Antigua, Guatemala on 17 June 1990; in General Assembly resolution 44/139 of 13 March 1990 and in resolution 1021 (XIX-O/89) of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States; in the conclusion of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme 5/ and lastly, in the communiqué 6/ of the meeting between the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the European Community and of Central America, held in Dublin on 9 and 10 April 1990,

Noting the generous support provided by the participating countries for the proposals presented by the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico at the first international meeting of the Follow-up Committee,

Convinced that peace, development and democracy are essential in order to solve the problem of uprooted populations in the region,

Recognizing the valuable co-operation of the Office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme with the affected countries through the Conference Joint Support Unit, to ensure the follow-up of the Plan of Action and the proper implementation of the objectives and proposals contained therein,

Noting with satisfaction the progress made in the region through dialogue and national reconciliation, which contribute to the consolidation of peace and the strengthening of democratic processes,

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4/ A/42/949, annex.

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 12A (A/44/12/Add.1), para. 28.

6/ A/44/944-S/21282, annex II.

1. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General 7/ and of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees relating to the Conference; 8/

2. Welcomes with satisfaction the meetings held by the Follow-up Committee established by the Conference as the mechanism provided in the Concerted Plan of Action, and encourages further meetings with a view to the effective follow-up of activities related to the implementation of plans and projects in favour of displaced persons in Central America;

3. Recognizes the efforts made by the affected countries to establish conditions conducive to resolving the problem of uprooted populations in the region;

4. Urges the affected countries according to their possibilities, to strengthen their efforts to deal with the problem of refugees, returnees and displaced persons and to adapt the solutions to national and regional development programmes and to action aimed, specifically, at eradicating extreme poverty;

5. Agrees further on the need for projects in favour of refugees, returnees and displaced persons to promote, inter alia:

(a) The participation of women;

(b) The physical and intellectual development of children;

(c) The preservation of ethnic and cultural values;

(d) The protection of the environment;

6. Reaffirms its conviction that the voluntary repatriation of refugees and the return of displaced persons to their countries or communities of origin is one of the most positive signs of the progress of peace in the region;

7. Expresses its conviction that the process of return to and reintegration in the countries and communities of origin should take place in conditions of dignity and security and with the necessary guarantees to ensure that the affected populations are included in the respective national development plans;

8. Reaffirms also the continuing validity of the Concerted Plan of Action as a framework for solving the problems posed in the affected countries by the massive presence of uprooted populations from the Central American region, while recognizing that this constitutes only an initial response to the many problems to which uprootedness gives rise;

7/ A/45/450.

8/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplements Nos. 12 and 12A (A/45/12 and Add.1).

9. Expresses its appreciation for the resources committed to finance the proposals submitted by the Governments of Central America, Belize and Mexico at the first international meeting of the Conference Follow-up Committee and welcomes with satisfaction the willingness expressed by the Follow-up Committee to give favourable consideration to future projects submitted by the affected countries within the Conference framework and to explore all possible sources for funding them;

10. Stresses in particular, the need to support the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme in the discharge of the special function assigned to them by the Secretary-General of the United Nations within the framework of the International Support and Verification Committee in order to provide them with the resources required for assisting the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of members of the Nicaraguan resistance and their families, as well as the Nicaraguan refugees being repatriated voluntarily;

11. Urges Member States, organs, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional and subregional organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations involved in humanitarian tasks in favour of the Central American refugees, returnees and displaced persons, to continue and increase their assistance and support for the responsible authorities of the affected countries in the implementation and follow-up of the guidelines, goals and objectives of the Concerted Plan of Action, and expresses its gratitude to all the national and international organizations engaged in assistance to the uprooted populations and in the development of the region;

12. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme to continue their support for the affected countries in the implementation of the Concerted Plan of Action, especially through the activities of the Conference Joint Support Unit;

13. Urges the responsible authorities to maintain and strengthen measures to ensure the efficient implementation of the proposed programmes;

14. Stresses the importance of strengthening and developing the follow-up and promotion mechanisms established under the Plan of Action, in particular the support groups, in order to ensure co-ordination and co-operation between all the parties involved, and calls upon the Governments of the region to take the necessary measures to facilitate this process;

15. Recognizes also the importance of the role played by non-governmental organizations, as well as that of the affected populations in identifying their needs and participating in the planning and execution of projects in co-ordination with national committees and in accordance with the Plan of Action, and urges them to continue in this humanitarian and non-political endeavour;

16. Requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of this resolution.

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Agenda item 93

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

France, Italy, Luxembourg and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Guidelines for the regulation of computerized personal data files

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/132 of 15 December 1989,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/42 of 6 March 1990 1/ and Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/38 of 25 May 1990, entitled "Guidelines on the use of computerized personal files",

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mr. Louis Joinet, for his report containing a revised version of the draft guidelines for the regulation of computerized personal data files; 2/

1/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 2 (E/1990/22), chap. II, sect. A.

2/ E/CN.4/1990/72.

2. Conveys its thanks to the Governments that have communicated to the Secretary-General their comments and suggestions 3/ concerning the previous version of the draft guidelines; 4/

3. Adopts the draft guidelines in their revised version;

4. Requests Governments to take into account those guidelines in their legislation and administrative regulations;

5. Also requests governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to respect those guidelines in carrying out the activities within their field of competence.

3/ See A/44/606 and Add.1.

4/ E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/22.

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Agenda items 108 and 118

INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.44

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

1. Under the terms of draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.44, the General Assembly would:

(a) Request the Secretary-General to create a single drug control programme, to be called the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, based at Vienna, and to integrate fully therein the structures and the functions of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) with the objective of enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control in keeping with the functions and mandates of the United Nations in this field (operative para. 3);

(b) Invite the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps in order to appoint a senior official at the level of Under-Secretary-General, who will execute the integration process and head the new integrated Programme starting from 1 January 1991 with the exclusive responsibility for co-ordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities, in order to ensure coherence of actions within the Programme as well as co-ordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities across the United Nations system (operative para. 4);

(c) Invite the Secretary-General to structure the United Nations International Drug Control Programme along the following lines:

(i) Treaty implementation, which would integrate, with due consideration to treaty arrangements, the functions of the secretariat of INCB and the treaty implementation functions of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, taking into account the independent role of INCB;

(ii) Policy implementation and research, with responsibility for implementing policy decisions of the relevant legislative bodies and conducting analytical work;

(iii) Operational activities, with responsibility for co-ordinating and carrying out the technical co-operation projects currently being executed mainly by UNFDAC, the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the INCB secretariat (operative para. 5);

(d) Endorse the proposal of the Secretary-General to place the financial resources of the existing UNFDAC under the direct responsibility of the head of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as a fund for financing operational activities, mainly in developing countries (operative para. 6).

2. It will be recalled that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/141 of 15 December 1989, the Secretary-General submitted a report on the enhancement of the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control (A/45/652). The report outlined the organizational and administrative measures the Secretary-General intended to take to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control. In that report, the Secretary-General also stated that the programme budget implications relating to the creation of a unified structure for drug abuse control would consist solely of the creation, under the regular budget, of a post at the Assistant Secretary-General level. However, in the light of the invitation from the Assembly to take the necessary steps to appoint a senior official at the level of Under-Secretary-General, the establishment of a post at the Under-Secretary-General level would be required.

3. As regards the requests contained in operative paragraphs 3, 5 and 6 of the draft resolution, as enumerated in paragraph 1 above, the Secretary-General notes that they are in line with the administrative arrangements which he, as Chief Administrative Officer, intends to put into effect, as described in his report.

4. The additional requirements for the establishment of a post at the Under-Secretary-General level would amount to $83,900 for 1991. Accordingly, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.44, an additional appropriation of $83,900 would be required under section 20 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

5. Under the new budget process established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and, in effect, starting with the 1990-1991 biennium, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget. Under the same procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed resources available within the contingency fund, these

activities can be implemented only through redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or modification of projected activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred until a later biennium. A consolidated statement of all programme budget implications and revised estimates will be submitted to the General Assembly towards the end of its forty-fifth session.

6. It has not been possible to identify in the current programme budget resources for redeployment from low-priority areas or modifications of existing activities to meet the additional costs relating to the establishment of an Under-Secretary-General post; consequently, if resources are not available from the contingency fund, the establishment of a post at the Under-Secretary-General level would be deferred.

7. In addition, an amount of $23,900 would be required under section 31, Staff assessment, to be offset by income in the same amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment.

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Agenda items 108 and 118

INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

Programme budget implications of proposed amendments to draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.44 as contained in document A/C.3/45/L.45

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

1. Under the terms of the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.44 as contained in document A/C.3/45/L.45, the General Assembly would decide to support fully drug-related activities of the United Nations African Institute for Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders, and in that regard would request the Secretary-General, effective January 1991, to finance the Institute directly from the regular budget.

Background

2. The need for such an institute had been voiced at the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the Seventh Congress itself in its resolution 4, 1/ the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in its resolution CM/755/(XXXIII) of July 1979 2/ and the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in its resolution 609 (XXII) of 24 April 1987. 3/ The Economic and Social Council for its part has on a number of occasions invited the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to provide effective support to such institutes. Most recently, in resolution 1990/19, entitled "Technical co-operation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice", the Council, noting with satisfaction the statutory establishment of the

Institute, reaffirming the vital role the Institute was called upon to play in assisting the African region in the formulation of appropriate crime prevention and criminal justice policies and programmes, acknowledging the economic constraints on the States members of the African region to meet their financial obligations to the Institute to enable it to start operations and to implement its mandate, aware of the conditions attached to funding by UNDP which would limit the staffing, administrative and operational capabilities of the Institute and convinced that the viability of the Institute requires adequate funding on a predictable, assured and continuous basis, urged UNDP to provide adequate funding for the Institute on a predictable, assured and continuous basis for a minimum of six years, subject to biennial evaluation of performance of the Institute by its Board and the Committee for Crime Prevention and Control. The Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in its resolution 12, 4/ appealed to those members of the African region that had acceded to the statute of the Institute to meet their financial obligations to the Institute and thereby provide the required sound basis for its functioning and invited the international community, including scientific and non-governmental organizations, to come to the aid of the Institute with funding and technical assistance directly or through the United Nations Social Defence Trust Fund by providing donations of technical data-processing equipment, secondment of technical and expert personnel to the Institute for specified periods, and funding of specific continent-wide, subregional or country-based substantive activities in the 1990-1993 proposed work programme of the Institute.

3. As indicated in the report of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council on crime prevention and criminal justice, 5/ the Conference of African Ministers, held at Niamey from 14 to 18 April 1988, adopted the statute of the United Nations African Institute for Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders and Uganda was selected as host country. The statute of the Institute was signed by the following 26 countries (10 signatures were required for its entry into force): Burundi, Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

4. In accordance with the statute, a Governing Board was established which held its inaugural meeting at Kampala from 14 to 15 June 1989. The Board adopted its terms of reference and rules of procedure, as well as the Institute's staff rules and regulations. It approved the UNDP project document and the Institute's proposed programme of work for 1989-1993. The Board further considered the financing of the Institute and the responsibilities of the participating States. The Institute is to be financed through contributions from African States, based on the OAU scale of assessments, with initial support from UNDP, which has earmarked $US 2 million for the Institute in 1990-1993. The contributions from Governments are expected to meet the infrastructural and administrative inputs of the Institute while operational activities are expected to be funded by UNDP. In addition, the host country will provide premises and facilities.

5. The objectives of the Institute are:

(a) To assist in the formulation of policies and programmes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders in the context of overall national development planning;

(b) To design and conduct training programmes for different categories and levels of criminal justice and related personnel;

(c) To undertake policy-oriented studies and research on priority problems in the region;

(d) To assist in the development of effective policies and programmes for the prevention and control of juvenile crime and delinquency and for the treatment of juvenile offenders;

(e) To establish a framework for a data bank, promote the exchange and transfer of knowledge, expertise and experience and disseminate information to Governments, scholars, practitioners, researchers and organizations involved in the field;

(f) To assist in the promotion of innovative approaches to crime prevention and criminal justice reforms in accordance with United Nations norms and guidelines, drawing upon African traditions and orientations as well as on new developments in the field;

(g) To promote collaboration among the Governments of the region in formulating common policies and undertaking joint action on matters of mutual concern in crime prevention and control.

6. Within these objectives, the Institute is expected to undertake activities in five major substantive areas:

(a) Training/human resources development;

(b) Research;

(c) Information and documentation services;

(d) Advisory services;

(e) Promotion of joint activities and strategies.

Resource requirements

7. For 1991, the budget of the Institute is estimated at $826,400, of which $462,300 would come from UNDP and $364,100 from Member States that have become signatories to the statute of the Institute. The financing of the Institute directly from the regular budget would require an amount of $364,100 in 1991, on

the understanding that the UNDP contributions will be available in 1991. This amount would be made available in the form of a grant under section 13 of the programme budget, Economic Commission for Africa.

8. With regard to 1992 and beyond, proposals would be made in the context of the proposed biennial programme budgets, together with modalities that would ensure that the overall budget of the Institute be subject to appropriate legislative review.

Contingency fund

9. Under the new budget process established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and, in effect, starting with the biennium 1990-1991, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget. Under the same procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed resources available within the contingency fund, these activities can be implemented only through redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or modification of projected activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred until a later biennium. A consolidated statement of all programme budget implications and revised estimates will be submitted to the General Assembly towards the end of its forty-fifth session.

10. It has not been possible to identify in the current programme budget resources for redeployment from low-priority areas or modifications of existing activities to meet the additional costs relating to the financing of the Institute from the regular budget; consequently, if resources are not available from the contingency fund, the financing of the Institute from the regular budget would be deferred.

Notes

1/ Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1).

2/ See A/34/552, annex I.

3/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 16 (E/1987/36).

4/ A/CONF.144/28.

5/ E/1990/36.

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Agenda item 12

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Poland: draft resolution

Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/142 of 13 December 1985, 41/147 of 4 December 1986, 42/133 of 7 December 1987, 43/138 of 8 December 1988 and 44/158 of 15 December 1989,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1986/18 of 10 March 1986, 1987/25 of 10 March 1987, 1988/28 of 7 March 1988, 1989/16 of 2 March 1989 and 1990/19 of 23 February 1990,

Recalling further the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948,

Reaffirming once again its conviction that genocide is a crime which violates the norms of international law and runs counter to the spirit and aims of the United Nations,

Noting that crimes of genocide have caused great losses and privations to mankind throughout its history,

Expressing its conviction that strict observance of the provisions of the Convention by all countries is necessary for the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,*

1. Once again strongly condemns the crime of genocide;

2. Reaffirms the necessity of international co-operation in order to liberate mankind from such an odious crime;

3. Notes with satisfaction that more than 100 States have ratified the Convention or have acceded thereto;

4. Urges those States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto without further delay;

5. Invites the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the status of the Convention.

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* A/45/...

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Australia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Philippines and Poland: draft resolution

Human rights and mass exoduses

The General Assembly,

Mindful of its general humanitarian mandate under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Deeply disturbed by the continuing scale and magnitude of exoduses of refugees and displacements of population in many regions of the world and by the human suffering of millions of refugees and displaced persons,

Conscious of the fact that human rights violations are one of the multiple and complex factors causing mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, as indicated in the study of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on this subject 1/ and also in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees, 2/

Aware of the recommendations concerning mass exoduses made by the Commission on Human Rights to its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and to special rapporteurs to be taken into account when studying violations of human rights in any part of the world,

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1/ E/CN.4/1503.

2/ A/41/324, annex.

Deeply preoccupied by the increasingly heavy burden being imposed, particularly upon developing countries with limited resources of their own and upon the international community as a whole, by these sudden mass exoduses and displacements of population,

Stressing the need for international co-operation aimed at averting new massive flows of refugees while providing durable solutions to actual refugee situations,

Reaffirming its resolution 41/70 of 3 December 1986, in which it endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,

Recalling its resolution 44/164 of 15 December 1989 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/52 of 6 March 1990, 3/ as well as all previous relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights,

Welcoming the steps taken so far by the United Nations to examine the problem of massive outflows of refugees and displaced persons in all its aspects, including its root causes,

Noting that the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has specifically acknowledged the direct relationship between observance of human rights standards, refugee movements and problems of protection,

1. Endorses the recommendations of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees that the principal organs of the United Nations should make fuller use of their respective competences under the Charter of the United Nations for the prevention of new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

2. Again invites all Governments and intergovernmental and humanitarian organizations concerned to intensify their co-operation and assistance in world-wide efforts to address the serious problems resulting from mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, and also the causes of such exoduses;

3. Requests all Governments to ensure the effective implementation of the relevant international instruments, in particular in the field of human rights, as this would contribute to averting new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

4. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to keep the question of human rights and mass exoduses under review with a view to supporting the early-warning arrangement instituted by the Secretary-General to avert new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

3/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 2 (E/1990/22), chap. II, sect. A.

5. Takes note of the establishment by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees of the Working Group on Solutions and Protection;

6. Takes note also of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses, 4/ and invites him to inform the General Assembly in future reports on the modalities of early-warning activities to avert new and massive flows of refugess;

7. Welcomes the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "The co-ordination of activities related to early warning of possible refugee flows"; 5/

8. Specially encourages the Secretary-General to continue to discharge the task described in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees, including the continuous monitoring of all potential outflows, keeping in mind the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to develop the role of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information of the Secretariat as a focal point for the operation of an effective early-warning system and the strengthening of co-ordination of information-gathering and analysis among United Nations agencies with a view to preventing new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

10. Urges the Secretary-General to allocate the necessary resources to consolidate and strengthen the system for undertaking early-warning activities in the humanitarian area by, inter alia, computerization of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information and strengthened co-ordination among the relevant parts of the United Nations system, especially the Office for Research and the Collection of Information, as well as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and the relevant specialized agencies;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary information available to the competent United Nations organs, bearing in mind the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit;

12. Invites agencies of the United Nations system to consider the most expedient ways and means of following up the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit on co-ordination;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the strengthened role that he is playing in undertaking early-warning activities, especially in the humanitarian area, as well as on any

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4/ A/45/607.

5/ A/45/649, annex.

further developments relating to the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on international Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees;

14. Invites the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly informed of the efforts to follow up recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit;

15. Decides to continue consideration of the question of human rights and mass exoduses at its forty-sixth session.

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Assistance to refugees in Somalia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/180 of 15 December 1980, 36/153 of 16 December 1981, 37/174 of 17 December 1982, 38/88 of 16 December 1983, 39/104 of 14 November 1984, 40/132 of 13 December 1985, 41/138 of 4 December 1986, 42/127 of 7 December 1987, 43/147 of 8 December 1988 and 44/152 of 15 December 1989 on the question of assistance to refugees in Somalia,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees in Somalia, 1/

1/ A/45/508.

Deeply concerned about the heavy burden that has been placed on the fragile economy of Somalia by the continuing presence of large numbers of refugees,

Noting with concern the decision taken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme to suspend temporarily their food and other humanitarian assistance programmes for refugees in the north-west districts of Somalia, and the resultant food shortages that have occurred in the refugee settlements following the termination of the Interim Emergency Programme,

Considering the urgent need to reactivate the Interim Emergency Programme to alleviate hardship and human suffering of refugees in the affected north-west districts of Somalia,

Conscious of the fact that Somalia, as a least developed country, does not possess the economic or financial capacity to fill the gap created by the temporary suspension of humanitarian assistance programmes for refugees in the north-west districts of Somalia,

Aware of the fact that Somalia, as a least developed country, does not have the capacity to provide humanitarian assistance from its limited resources,

Noting with concern the deleterious effect of the presence of refugees on the environment, which has resulted in widespread deforestation, soil erosion and the threat of destruction to an already fragile ecological balance,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Commends the measures that the Government of Somalia is taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees, in spite of its own limited resources and fragile economy;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees in Somalia;

4. Calls upon the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme to resume their assistance programmes for the refugees in the north-west districts of Somalia as soon as possible;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Food Programme and the donor community, to resume the Interim Assistance Programme so as to ensure that essential food aid and other humanitarian supplies continue to reach the refugee settlements in the north-west districts of Somalia until such time as a more permanent arrangement can be made;

6. Appeals once again to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to give full support to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the Interim Assistance Programme;

7. Reiterates its appeal to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to render maximum and timely material, financial and technical assistance to enable the Government of Somalia to implement the projects and activities identified in the report of the 1987 inter-agency mission annexed to the report of the Secretary-General 2/ as the basis for a comprehensive programme of action combining both humanitarian and developmental needs related to refugees;

8. Requests the pertinent organizations of the United Nations system, namely the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, as well as the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Food Programme, to prepare, in consultation with the Government of Somalia, detailed project documentation for the implementation of those projects and activities identified in the report of the Secretary-General 3/ as priority endeavours for a comprehensive programme of action;

9. Calls upon the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue and expand their activities in Somalia, in co-operation with the Government of Somalia, and to protect and rehabilitate its damaged environment;

10. Recognizes the important role that the non-governmental organizations are playing with regard to programmes for the care, maintenance and rehabilitation of refugees, particularly in activities related to small-scale development projects, and in the field of health and agriculture;

11. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1991, of the progress made in their respective fields of responsibility with regard to those provisions of the present resolution which concern them;

12. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner and the United Nations Development Programme, to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

2/ A/42/645.

3/ Ibid., paras. 55-66.

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

Developments relating to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/135 of 15 December 1989,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1989/46 of 6 March 1989 1/ and 1990/25 of 27 February 1990, 2/ as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/47 of 25 May 1990,

Considering that the promotion of universal respect for and observane of human rights and fundamental freedoms is one of the basic aims of the United Nations according to the Charter of the United Nations and an issue of the utmost importance for the Organization,

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1/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

2/ Ibid., 1990, Supplement No. 2 (E/1990/22), chap. II, sect. A.

Recognizing that the work-load of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat has increased rapidly in recent years, while resources have failed to keep pace with the increase in its responsibilities, 3/

Noting that the difficult financial situation during the biennium 1990-1991 created considerable obstacles to implementing the various procedures and mechanisms, negatively influenced the servicing by the Secretariat of the bodies concerned and impaired the quality and precision of the reporting,

Expressing its regret that the Secretariat did not submit to the General Assembly in time for consideration under agenda item 12 the brief report requested by the Economic and Social Council in paragraph 3 of its resolution 1990/47, on actions taken in 1990 and those planned for 1991 as interim solutions to this problem, and expressing the hope that the report will be submitted as soon as possible,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in conformity with his commitment 4/ to include in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 programme and resource proposals for long-term solutions to the problems posed by this situation, responding to the needs of the Centre for Human Rights and commensurate with its work-load, taking also into account the need to respond to the requests for advisory services and technical assistance, primarily from developing countries, the proposals contained in the report of the Task Force on Computerization, 5/ as well as in the study carried out by an independent expert on the effective implementation of international instruments on human rights; 6/

2. Also requests the Secretary-General, in conformity with his commitment and in the context of the revised estimates for the current biennium, to submit to the General Assembly at its present session programme budget proposals, including in terms of human resources, that will provide interim solutions to the problems posed by the resource situation of the Centre for Human Rights;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit the report requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1990/47 also to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution under item 12 of its agenda.

3/ See E/1990/50.

4/ Ibid., para. 59.

5/ E/CN.4/1990/39.

6/ A/44/668, annex.

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

World Conference on Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the goal of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, as set out in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1/

Bearing in mind that all Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Noting the progress made by the United Nations over the past several years towards this goal and the fact that there are areas in which further progress should be made,

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1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

Noting also that violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms continue to occur,

Considering that, in view of the progress made, the problems that remain and the new challenges that lie ahead, it would be appropriate to conduct a review of what has been accomplished through the human rights programme and what remains to be done,

Recalling its resolution 44/156 of 15 December 1989 in which it requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments, specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and United Nations bodies concerned with human rights on the desirability of convening a world conference on human rights for the purpose of dealing at the highest level with the crucial questions facing the United Nations in connection with the promotion and protection of human rights,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General containing those views, 2/

Noting the expression of support for the convening of a world conference on human rights from many Governments, specialized agencies and United Nations bodies concerned with human rights and from non-governmental organizations,

Noting also the many views concerning the importance of thorough advance preparation for the success of the conference,

Convinced that the holding of a world conference on human rights could make a significant contribution to the effectiveness of the actions of the United Nations and its Member States in the promotion and protection of human rights,

1. Decides to convene at a high level a World Conference on Human Rights in 1993 with the following objectives:

(a) To review and assess the progress that has been made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to identify obstacles and ways in which they can be overcome to further progress in this area;

(b) To examine ways and means to improve implementation of existing human rights standards and instruments;

(c) To evaluate the effectiveness of the methods and mechanisms used by the United Nations in the field of human rights;

(d) To formulate concrete recommendations for improving the effectiveness of United Nations activities and mechanisms in the field of human rights through programmes aimed at promoting, encouraging and monitoring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2/ A/45/564.

(e) To make recommendations for ensuring the necessary financial and other resources for the United Nations activities in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. Decides to establish a Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights, which shall be open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of obervers, in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly;

3. Also decides that the Preparatory Committee should have the mandate to make proposals for the consideration of the General Assembly regarding the agenda, date, duration, venue of and participation at the Conference, the preparatory meetings and activities at the international, regional and national levels, and on the desirable studies and other documentation;

4. Further decides that the Preparatory Committee, at its first session, shall elect a five-member bureau composed of a chairman, three vice-chairmen and a rapporteur;

5. Instructs the Preparatory Committee to deal with the substantive preparation of the Conference in accordance with the goals and objectives of the Conference as set out in paragraph 1 above and bearing in mind the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session;

6. Decides that the Preparatory Committee shall hold five-day sessions at Geneva in September 1991;

7. Also decides, in accordance with resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987 and, without prejudice to the overall level of resources adopted by the General Assembly for 1990-1991 and the agreed proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1992-1993, that the preparatory process and the Conference itself should be funded through the regular budget of the United Nations, without any implications for the programmes provided for under section 23 of the budget, and invites contributions of extrabudgetary resources;

8. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to make recommendations to the Preparatory Committee on the above issues during those sessions that will take place prior to the Conference;

9. Encourages the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, the chairmen or other designated members of human rights expert bodies as well as special and thematic rapporteurs and chairmen or designated members of working groups to take part in the work of the Preparatory Committee;

10. Requests Governments, the specialized agencies, other international organizations, concerned United Nations bodies, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights to assist the Preparatory Committee and to undertake reviews and submit recommendations on the Conference and its preparation to the Preparatory Committee through the Secretary-General and to participate actively in the Conference;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Preparatory Committee a report on the contributions that will be made pursuant to paragraphs 9 and 10 above;

12. Also requests the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General for the Conference from within the Secretariat and to provide the Preparatory Committee with all necessary assistance;

13. Requests the Preparatory Committee to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions on the progress of work of the Committee.

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Australia, Canada, Cyprus, Finland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines and Sweden: draft decision

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General 1/ on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations,

1. Calls upon Governments, non-governmental organizations and representatives of indigenous groups to consider contributions to the Fund and to disseminate widely information about the activities of the Fund;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations.

1/ A/45/698.

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Algeria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Indonesia, Japan, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, and Zaire: draft resolution

Assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 44/153 of 15 December 1989 on assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad, as well as all its previous resolutions on this question,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General 1/ on humanitarian assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad,

Deeply concerned about the persistence of the natural disasters that are compounding the already precarious food situation in Chad,

Considering that the large number of voluntary returnees poses serious social and economic problems for the Government of Chad,

Bearing in mind the many appeals made by the Government of Chad for international assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad,

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1/ A/45/651.

1. Endorses the appeals made by the Government of Chad for humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

2. Notes with satisfaction the action taken by the various organizations of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies with a veiw to mobilizing humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

3. Reiterates its appeal to all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide the necessary assistance to the Government of Chad in the implementation of programmes for the repatriation and resettlement of returnees and displaced persons;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to mobilize food aid for the persons displaced as a result of natural disasters;

5. Again requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to mobilize humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

6. Calls upon the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/150 of 15 December 1989 on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti as well as all its previous resolutions on this question,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti, 1/

1/ A/45/445.

Deeply concerned about the recent inflow of over 50,000 externally displaced persons, which has added considerably to the burden already being carried by Djibouti in respect of refugees in the country,

Noting that Djibouti is considered one of the least developed countries and that the recent inflow of large numbers of externally displaced persons and the continued presence of refugees have severely strained the already inadequate social and economic infrastructure,

Noting also that the situation thus created has resulted in the dispersal of the country's scarce resources and their diversion from economic development to emergency relief and precautionary measures,

Appreciating the determined and sustained efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the growing needs of refugees and externally displaced persons,

Noting with appreciation the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to implement appropriate and lasting solutions with respect to the refugees and externally displaced persons in Djibouti,

Also noting with appreciation that over 7,000 refugees have already been settled and integrated in Djibouti, despite the physical, social and material obstacles that the country faces,

Appreciating the assistance provided by Member States, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies to relief and rehabilitation programmes for refugees and externally displaced persons,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti and appreciates the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to keep the situation under constant review;

2. Welcomes the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the High-Commissioner, to implement appropriate and lasting solutions with respect to the refugees and externally disabled persons in Djibouti;

3. Expresses its appreciation to Member States, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies for their assistance to the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and externally displaced persons in Djibouti;

4. Urges the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts to mobilize, on an emergency basis, the resources necessary to implement lasting solutions with respect to the refugees in Djibouti and the increasing inflow of externally displaced persons;

5. Calls upon all Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and governmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to support the determined and sustained efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the urgent needs of refugees and externally displaced persons and to implement lasting solutions as regards their situation;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Algeria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Somalia, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Draft International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming once more the permanent validity of the principles and standards set forth in the basic instruments regarding the international protection of human rights, in particular in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1/ the International Covenants on Human Rights, 2/ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 3/ and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 4/

Bearing in mind the principles and standards established within the framework of the International Labour Organization and the importance of the task carried out in connection with migrant workers and their families in other specialized agencies and in various organs of the United Nations,

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1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

3/ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

4/ Resolution 34/180, annex.

Reiterating that in spite of the existence of an already established body of principles and standards, there is a need to make further efforts to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers and their families,

Recalling its resolution 34/172 of 17 December 1979, in which it decided to establish a working group open to all Member States to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/198 of 15 December 1980, 36/160 of 16 December 1981, 37/170 of 17 December 1982, 38/86 of 16 December 1983, 39/102 of 14 December 1984, 40/130 of 13 December 1985, 41/151 of 4 December 1986, 42/140 of 7 December 1987, 43/146 of 8 December 1988 and 44/155 of 15 December 1989, by which it renewed the mandate of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and requested it to continue its work,

Having examined the report of the Working Group on its ninth inter-sessional meeting, held from 29 May to 8 June 1990, 5/ with a view to completing the remaining articles and considering the results of the technical review of the draft Convention entrusted to the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat in accordance with resolution 44/155,

Bearing in mind that the Working Group was able to achieve its goals in accordance with the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Working Group for having concluded the elaboration of the draft of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;

2. Adopts, and opens for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families contained in the annex to the present resolution;

3. Calls upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and expresses the hope that it will come into force at an early date;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all facilities and assistance necessary for the dissemination of information on the Convention:

5. Invites United Nations agencies and organizations, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on the Convention and to promoting understanding thereof;

5/ A/C.3/45/1.

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;

7. Decides to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-sixth session under an item entitled "Implementation of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families".